

## SOME SYNONYMS IN THE FAMILY LYGAEIDAE

(HEMIPTERA)

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Through the kindness of Doctor O. Lundblad, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, and Doctor E. Seguy, Muséum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, it has been possible to see the type specimens of several species of Lygaeidae described by Stål (Stockholm) and one described by Fabricius (Paris). In addition the identity of several species described by Walker, Dallas and Distant has been clarified through information generously provided by Mr. W. E. China, British Museum of Natural History, London, and by Dr. R. L. Usinger, who recently visited that institution.

1. *Lygaeus crassimanus* Fab., Syst. Rhyn., 233, 1803. Carolina (Mus. Dom. Bosc.).

This species is the same as *Oedancala dorsilinea* Am. et Serv., Hist. Nat. Ins., Hemip. 258, 1843. Amer. Sept.; therefore, it is necessary to use the name *Oedancala crassimana* (F.) for this lygaeid. The doubt and confusion concerning the identity of this species is due to the fact that Fabricius described the fore femora as unarmed. As the fore-femoral spines are concealed by the closely folded tibia they were not observed. Stål, Enum. Hem. IV, 139, 1874, placed *crassimanus* in the correct genus but confused it with *dorsalis* (Say), which he treated as a synonym. Stål's 1874 reference to *O. crassimana* is based on specimens of *O. dorsalis* (Say), making it quite evident that he did not see the Fabrician type contained in the Paris Museum.

2. *Lygaeus rubrifer* Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit. XXIII, 309, 1862. Mexico (Type No. 158).

Rather closely related to *lateralis* Dallas but much smaller and differently marked. Black, anterior and posterior margins of pronotum narrowly red, lateral margins from the humeral angles anteriorly to beyond middle more widely margined with red than remainder of margin before this point; the posterior median red fascia is short. Scutellum with an apical red fascia. Anterior half of costal margin of corium narrowly red. Membrane mutilated. Length 7 mm.

In 1874 (Enum. Hem. IV, 113) Stål again referred to *rubrifer* and added Carolina to the distribution. This Carolina record is based on a misidentification of a specimen of *Lygaeus facetus* Say.

3. *Cymus franciscanus* Stål, Freg. Eugen. Resa, Ins. 252, 1860. San Francisco (Type No. 159).

In Enum. Hem. IV, 124, 1874, Stål listed, in error, both *Ischnorhynchus franciscanus* and *geminatus* (Say) as syno-

nymphs of *didymus* (Zett.); the latter species is *resedae* (Panz.). All three species are now recognized as distinct, belonging to the genus *Kleidocerys* Stephens. *K. franciscanus* is very closely related to the European *ericae* (Horvath). The species is fairly common in California.

4. *Geocoris pallens* Stål, Ofv. Vet. Akad. Forh. XI, 236, 1854. California (Type No. 160); Freg. Eugen. Resa, Ins. 250, 1860; Enum. Hem. IV, 136, 1874.

*G. decoratus* Uhler 1877 is not a synonym of *pallens* as listed by Van Duzee but a distinct species quite common in California and other western states.

Pronotum much wider than long (60 x 35); cicatrices black, each with a central pale yellow spot; area before these often infuscated, and with more or less evident fuscous streaks from the cicatrices to the posterior margin; in the var. *solutus* of Montandon these fascia are well marked. The scutellum is somewhat longer than wide, with a prominent pale yellow vitta on either side.

5. *Geocoris discopterus* Stål, Enum. Hem. IV, 136, 1874. New Jersey (Type No. 162).

The type has a short membrane. This is not a variety of *bullatus* (Say) as listed by McAtee 1914 and Van Duzee 1917 but quite a distinct species which is common in the pine barrens of New Jersey.

It is much smaller and differently marked than *bullatus*. The ground color is ivory white, not griseus, the fuscous markings about the cicatrices and on the posterior half of the corium appear conspicuous in contrast. The head much wider than the pronotum, the latter not flattened, more shining, more deeply but more sparsely punctate. Scutellum equal to length of the pronotum, distinctly longer than wide (30 x 25).

6. *Geocoris seudderi* Stål, Enum. Hem. IV, 135, 1874. Texas (Type No. 163).

A specimen from College Station, Texas, sent to the author agrees with the type.

7. *Geocoris tristis* Stål, Ofv. Vet. Akad. Forh. XI, 236, 1854. San Francisco. (Type No. 161); Freg. Eugen. Resa, Ins. 249, 1860; Enum. Hem. IV, 136, 1874.

This species belongs to the genus *Hypogeocoris* Montandon in which the eyes are quite remote from the rounded anterior angles of the pronotum. Head, pronotum and scutellum shining black; apex of tylus and anterior margin of head, narrowly on either side, pale yellow; corium grayish yellow, costal margins appearing somewhat paler. Head smooth, impunctate, distinctly wider than pronotum posteriorly, median sul-

cus of tylus extends posteriorly in a fine line to a point between the ocelli. Pronotum much wider than long, lateral margins nearly straight, gently converging anteriorly to the abruptly rounded anterior angles behind the eyes; cicatrices neither well defined nor elevated, preceded by about three transverse rows of coarse punctures and followed by a more finely and evenly punctate surface. Scutellum very nearly equilateral, densely punctate, longitudinally smooth through the center.

The author has not been able to find any examples of this species from California.

8. *Ligyrocoris multispinus* Stål. Enum. Hem. IV, 145, 1874. Mexico (Type No. 165).

Quite distinct from any species from the United States known to the author. It bears close resemblance to *Pachybrachius bilobata* (Say). Distant gives a very good figure of it in the Biol. Centr. Amer.

9. *Plociomera oblonga* Stål. Stett. Ent. Zeit. XXIII, 313, 1862. Mexico (Type No. 166).

This is a small species belonging to the genus *Exptochiomera*. Specimens from Mexico and Brownsville, Texas, in the author's collection agree with it.

10. *Plociomera puberula* Stål. Enum. Hem. IV, 153, 1874. Texas (Type No. 167).

This specimen belongs to the species described under the name *Valonetus pilosus* Barber, Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXVI, 50, 1918.

The author, not recognizing Stål's description, redescribed it under a new genus. The correct name should therefore be *Valonetus puberula* (Stål).

11. *Carpilis ferruginea* Stål, Enum. Hem. IV, 153, 1874. Texas. (Type No. 168).

Antennae ferruginous, bases of second and third segments narrowly pale. Head a little wider than long (27 x 25), ferruginous. Pronotum a little longer than wide; anterior lobe scarcely longer than wide; posterior lobe one fourth as long as the anterior lobe and very much wider, ochraceous, with three fuscous fascia. Scutellum one third longer than wide (30 x 20), vittate on either side with pale yellow. Corium with very slight indication of a membrane, truncate apically.

*Carpilis ferruginea*, of authors, has included a second species which is described below as new.

12. ***Carpilis consimilis*** new species.

*Carpilis ferrugineus*, Provancher (not Stål), Pet. Fn. Ent. Canada, III, 78, 1886. Cape Rouge.

- Carpilis ferrugineus*, Bueno (not Stål), Canad. Ent. XLIV, 212, 1912. Yapank, L. Is., N. Y.
- Carpilis ferrugineus*, Parshley (not Stål), Fn. New Engl., 49, 1917. Orono, Me.
- Carpilis ferrugineus*, Barber (not Stål), Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXVI, 45, 1918.
- Carpilis ferrugineus*, Barber (not Stål), Jl. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXXVI, 176, 1928. Adirondaek Mts., N. Y.
- Carpilis ferrugineus*, Bueno (not Stål), Synop. Hem., Lyg. 85, 1946. Me., N. Y.

Very similar to *C. ferruginea* and confused with that species by a number of workers, including the author. As compared to that species the head is somewhat wider in relation to its length, the antennae differently colored, basal and terminal segments castaneous, second and third, yellow testaceous; pronotum a little wider than long, anterior lobe smooth, finely punctate, shining ferrugineous, distinctly wider than long (35 x 30); posterior lobe one eighth wider than anterior lobe, ochraceous, with only slight indication of a median fuscous fascia. Scutellum more equilateral and uniformly ferrugineous; membrane slight, gently rounded, not truncate posteriorly. Pterygodimorphous. In the macropterous form the pronotum is differently shaped and the membrane reaches to the apex of the abdomen. Length 3 mm.

Type male: Indian Lake, Adirondaeks Mts., N. Y. Paratypes: 169 males and females from the same locality with the dates as follows: 2 Aug. 2, 13 Aug. 3, 13 Aug. 4, 36 Aug. 5, 2 Aug. 6, 27 Aug. 8, 8 Aug. 10, 2 Aug. 11, 1 Aug. 13, 1 Aug. 18, 2 Aug. 21, 1 Aug. 22, all in 1921; 1 Aug. 2, 3 Aug. 6, 2 Aug. 8, 15 Aug. 9, 6 Aug. 10, 5 Aug. 12, 2 Aug. 18, 1 Aug. 21, 1 Aug. 23, 1 Aug. 26, all in 1927; 2 Aug. 27, 1 Sept. 3 in 1938; 1 Aug. 15, 1940; Great Swamp, Chatham, N. J., July 16, 1944 (Collected by J. and W. Rapp). All of the above in the collection of the author. Orono, Me. (Collection of H. M. Parshley).

13. *Rhyparochromus vicina* Dallas, 1852. Several years ago Mr. W. E. China, British Museum of Nat. Hist., informed the author that *Rhyparochromus vicina* Dallas 1852 is the same as *Ligyrocoris sylvestris* (Linn.).
14. *Lygaeus californicus* Walker, 1872, is the box elder bug, *Leptocoris trivittatus* (Say). This and the following synonymy is based on comparisons made by Dr. R. L. Usinger.
15. *Nysius scutellatus* Dallas, 1852, from Jamaica is distinct from *ericae* (Schill.).
16. *Belonochilus mexicanus* Dist. is a synonym of *numenius* (Say).
17. *Cymus reductus* Barber from Arizona is a synonym of *Cymus guatemalanus* Dist.
18. *Phlegyas tropicalis* Dist. is a synonym of *annulicrus* Stål.